

DEMOCRACY AND WHIGGERY.

The greatest evil now prevalent in this country is that which seems to be inherent in our political system; and it calls for the candid scrutiny of every man in the country. Prejudices and preconceived opinions, should for a time give place to a full, fair and candid view of our political history and our political condition. The past can be consulted with safety to test the value of a principle, as well as the motives and purposes of individuals. The Democratic party is entitled to no consideration on account of the mere assertions and declarations of its members. Its platforms and resolutions are of no other value than to test the adherence of that party with such principles and measures as have in their action benefitted the people of the United States. If evil has resulted from its policy—if its principles have proved disastrous in their operations—if its measures have oppressed mankind—if they have not been fully sustained by the experience of the people—if they have not illustrated and fulfilled the mission of Truth itself, we would say they should be abandoned, and others adopted. If they have not been consistent, uniform and beneficial—if they have not been beneficial in their operations—and certain in their ends, we should say that they are not genuine, but counterfeits. The Democratic Party rests its claims to public favor upon what it has accomplished, and not upon what it has promised. Its measures and its men are entitled to no credit and consideration, save on the score of their good works. They ask nothing from faith; they ask every thing from what they have accomplished in benefits to the people. Their history is written in the legislation of the Government; their measures are to be judged in the present condition of the country. Their men have two or three times been driven from the public administration; their measures have remained in speechless eloquence and power, to plead their cause and prove their value in the practical operations of the Government. The former were discredited; the latter could not be. There is not a general feature of the Republic in which the citizen may not trace the lineaments of the Democratic Party; not a great measure that has been fixed in the statute book but which can be traced to that party. We go farther. There has not been a year since the election of Mr. Jefferson that the Democracy have not struggled with their opponents to secure those measures in the public administration of the Government. It is said sometimes by careless observers that now there is little difference between the two parties. The difference may not be readily defined; but it exists in full force in the very organization of the classes of mind which characterize the two great party sections of the country. It may not appear in the advocacy of a given policy; it is found nevertheless, in the Liberal and Il-liberal; it is found in the spirit of men upon general subjects, if not in details. It is found in the spirit of freedom and the fearless determination to work out the destiny of man on the one side, and in the doubting, complaining, fearing, changing and uncertain policy on the other side. It was found upon the question of a National Bank, which was sought to be created by the Whigs, who believed its power necessary to unfold, though it might control, the business interests of the country; while it was opposed by the Democracy, who had confidence in the operation of general laws, and regarded such an institution as dangerous to the best interests of the country. Experience has enabled all to see which was right. The difference between the two parties is made to appear still more certainly in the fifty year's advocacy by the Whigs of what they term a Protective Tariff; a tax which they propose to lay upon the great agricultural interests to benefit a few manufacturers—a law effecting distribution between capital and labor, giving the former all the advantage, and reducing the latter to a legal dependence upon the great money interests of the country. This scheme has ever been opposed by the Democracy; and if for nothing else, every farmer in this broad Republic should rank himself in the Democratic party. Agriculture is the great primary interest; and to have made it not only dependent upon the manufacturer, but absolutely placing it within his power, would have been a shameful act of legislation, alike disgraceful and destructive to that first of our producing branches of industry. But the difference of the two parties is made still more manifest by a recurrence to our past history in time of war. In 1812, the Democracy were bitterly assailed for vindicting the national honor against the merciless assaults of Great Britain upon our citizens. The struggle was denounced, and the catalogue of epithets was exhausted to find words of denunciation and condemnation of the act. In 1846, when another national struggle occurred between us and Mexico, the Democracy was again violently assailed, and our armies invited to hospitable graves on the field of their glory. The heart of Democracy breathing out its fervent prayers for the success of our men, was met by the freezing, cold and soulless denunciation of our Whig opponents; and the blood of Americans flowing freely around the watch fires of Liberty and consecrating the noble cause that led our men to arms, was congealed by the troop of barking hyenas of the opposition then in the halls of legislation at Washington. The spirit of the Democracy was then, as ever, equal to the demands made upon it; and receiving courage by the very fierceness of the assaults, elevated by the low cowardly attacks made upon them, they stood firm in the midst of peril, and sustained their country till victory had crowned every battle, and justice had consecrated every dead soldier in that lengthened and perilous struggle. The end of the war brought to us our possessions on the Pacific, and secured us a peaceful neighbor, who before had done little less than imprison our people, and confiscate their property, when caught within the jurisdiction of their laws. Is it the Whig Party to whom we are indebted for those noble triumphs? Was it the Whigs that vindicated the national honor and brought to us boundless possessions on the western portions of the Continent? Are we indebted to the Whigs for that empire now rising up on the shores of the Pacific, and turning its channels of commerce into every city of the world? Wherein, we ask, are we indebted to the Whigs for a single measure now fruitful of good to the American people? In what portion of the statute book is to be found the record of their principles and the history of their measures? What rule of political economy can they refer to, to vindicate their policy? Where is to be found? Is it in the fifth month of General Harrison's administration; in the abortion of their Tyler rule? Is it in the frightful sectional struggle which carried their Taylor to the grave; in that blessed Providence that removed a man to save a State? Is it in the Galphin Conspiracy that challenged every honest citizen to be a policeman to hunt down the cormorants that were eating up the public money? Is it in Mr. Fillmore, running furiously from the moral pollution of his predecessor, and planting himself upon the platform of the Democracy and claiming the merit of having deserted a school of traitors and made honest professions to the country? Is it in Whig men—whose measures—in Banks, Protective Tariffs, intruding with enemies in time of war; is it in any of these places that our opponents are to find reasons for calling on the people again to entrust them with power? We ask for information.

Detroit Free Press.

THE CANVASS.

The two parties in this State are now on the full tide of an exciting political canvass. Each has its champion in the field, and each is bending all its energies to secure the victory. The great importance of the issues to be determined, gives an intensity to the interest felt in the ensuing election, greater than is usually experienced in elections. Both parties, conscious of the momentous character of the contest, will labor with zeal and devotion to secure the ascendancy of their favorites. But they do not enter upon the contest under equal chances.

The Democratic party—the great and glorious Democratic party—stands upon ground and fights under a banner, of which none can feel ashamed, but of which all may be proud. Our platform wears an honest face—it carries within itself a clear conscience—there is no deceit in it. Conscious of the rectitude of our motives, and having an abiding faith in those glorious principles which our revolutionary fathers bequeathed to us, the Democratic Convention of North Carolina marched boldly up to its work and fearlessly avowed the sentiments of the Democracy of the State. They sought no disguise—no evasion. They were willing to trust the people, and desired that the truth, like the light of day, should be blazoned forth to the world, to be seen of all men. It was a grand moral spectacle to see the representatives of the Democracy of the State, in solemn council, unfurl their banner to the breeze, inscribed with their principles in letters of living light. And it was also a noble spectacle to see the old veterans of Democracy throw down the gauntlet to their opponent, and hear them say, "Under this flag we conquer, or not at all." In truth, the platform laid down by the Democratic State Convention is made up, every plank of it, of Democratic timber. It is so plain and unequivocal that none can misunderstand it; and it is so true and just that every genuine Democrat can stand upon it, without feeling that there is danger of its giving way. What are the elements and what the nature of our platform?

It favors an economical administration of the Federal Government, and opposes extravagant expenditures; it favors a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, and opposes any infringement of the rights of the States or of the people; it favors the Sub-Treasury, and opposes a National Bank; it favors a revenue and opposes a protective Tariff; it favors the appropriation of the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands to the payment of the public debt, and opposes the wasting of those lands upon works of internal improvement; it favors the perpetuity of the Union as established by our fathers; it favors Free Suffrage, and opposes any change in the present basis of representation; and it favors the legislative mode of amending the Constitution, while it opposes an open Convention. There is a clear record—no ambiguity—no equivocation—no shrinking from responsibility.

Such is the platform of the Democracy. It challenges the admiration of every true disciple of Democracy. It is faultless—it is the very best platform ever laid down by any party.

But how stands the case with our Whig opponents? Do they present a clean breast? Have they dealt as frankly and as candidly with the people? Have they dared to say anything—to breathe a syllable—about those principles which they lately swore by so lustily? Alas! no. The silence of death pervaded their Convention. And did they dare to come out boldly and say whether they were in favor or opposed to Free Suffrage? *Mum!* Did they venture to declare that they did or did not favor an open Convention to amend the Constitution? *Mum, again!* But they did squint at the subject, by declaring that if the people desired amendments to the Constitution, they thought a Convention the proper mode of accomplishing it. What follows? Why, the Whig candidate and Whig speakers may say to the West, we are in favor of a Convention; and to the East, we are opposed to a Convention; and both will quote the resolution of their State Convention as authority for saying so. But the people will not be gulled by this shallow clap-net. They will see through it. They will despise the shrinking, time-serving demagogism of that same seventh resolution.

Under such circumstances, what have the Democracy to fear? Shall honesty and fair dealing be overcome by hypocrisy and humbug? We will not believe it. But when the time shall come for them to give their verdict, their voice will be heard in tones of thunder, shouting the names of Reid and Victory—Free Suffrage and Democracy!

Elizabeth City Pioneer.

IRISH POTATOES. Every farmer in our country is convinced of the value of this culinary vegetable, and every one knows that a vast amount of money is annually paid for seed potatoes, imported from the North. And it ought to be known by every one that he can not only raise his own seed, but may have good Irish potatoes for his table throughout the whole year, if he will only adopt the right plan.

Potatoes intended for spring use should of course be planted early; but those intended to be preserved throughout the winter season should not be planted earlier than May. And indeed the present is as good a time as any, perhaps the very best, for planting. The Irish potatoe luxuriates in a soil of rich sandy loam, and are not so apt to rot as when cultivated on soils containing an excess of moisture. Potatoes planted about the latter end of May or beginning of June will be found to grow well, and should not be dug until the potatoe has been fully matured, which is always indicated by the vine shedding its leaves and turning dry and whitish.

The potatoe when ready for digging is entirely separated from the vine, and not until this can it be said to be fully ripe, and if dug before, in nine cases out of ten will rot.

The mode of preserving the Irish potatoe differs but little from that practised with the sweet potatoe. The mode of digging is the same, and in countries where the Irish potatoe is extensively cultivated they are put away in banks, somewhat resembling a grave in shape, and sometimes of the immense length of ten to twenty poles. The potatoes are piled up neatly to about the height of three feet, are covered with clean dry straw, and are then covered with a bank of earth from 10 to 12 inches thick, made perfectly sharp at the top, taking the shape of the potatoe bank within. In this way they are preserved, during the winter, and in the spring are hauled in the potatoe house or barn, and are spread as thinly as possible on the floor and turned over every 8 or 10 days with a wooden shovel to prevent them from sprouting. Let our farmers try this plan, of which we have given but a hasty sketch, and we will insure them a good dish of potatoes during the whole year, and plenty of seed without importing.

We would advise every farmer in North Carolina to plant one bushel just at this time, and try the experiment. Our enterprising neighbor, Wm. K. Lane, supplied several of his neighbors this Spring with seed potatoes, larger and better than most of those imported, and they were raised and saved pretty much as described above. *Golds, New Era.*

A stranger meeting an Irishman leaning up against a wall, watching a funeral procession coming out of a brick house at his side when the following dialogue ensued:

Stranger. Is that a funeral?
Irishman. Yes, sir, I'm thinking it is.
Stranger. Anybody of distinction?
Irishman. I reckon it is.
Stranger. Who is it died?
Irishman. The gentleman in the coffin.

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!



RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. DAVID S. REID,
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:

WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

GOV. REID'S APPOINTMENT'S.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places, namely:

Rockingham, Richmond, Tuesday,	15th
Wadesboro', Anson, Wednesday,	16th
Albemarle, Stanly, Friday,	18th
Troy, Montgomery,	19th
Ashboro', Randolph, Tuesday,	23d
Pittsboro', Thursday,	24th
Graham, Saturday,	26th
Greensboro', Tuesday,	29th
Salem, Thursday,	July 1st
Huntsville, (Yadkin), Saturday,	3rd.
Wilkesboro', Tuesday,	6th.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FRANKLIN PIERCE is a native of New Hampshire, and was born at Hillsborough, in the year 1804. He was educated at Bowdoin College, studied law, and speedily acquired a lucrative practice. He was soon elected to the Legislature, chosen Speaker, which post he filled with marked ability; and in 1837 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the United States, and after four year's service in that body he was chosen a Senator in Congress by the Legislature of New Hampshire. He served five years in the Senate, and then resigned and retired to private life. He was distinguished as a member of Congress for his readiness in debate, his attention to business, his devotion to principles of economy and strict construction, and for his firm and unwavering support of Democratic measures. The offices of Governor of the State of New Hampshire and of Senator in Congress, which were successively tendered him, after having thus retired, he declined; and he also declined the office of Attorney General of the United States, which was tendered him by President Polk.

But though preferring a private station to public honors, there was one post from the duties and dangers of which he did not shrink. Upon the commencement of the Mexican war he volunteered as a private soldier, went into the ranks, and learned with his comrades, for the first time, how to handle the musket; but President Polk having heard of his ardor as a soldier, and knowing his fitness to lead, as well as serve, sent him, unsolicited, first the commission of Colonel, and then that of Brigadier General in the army of the United States. He took command of 2,500 men, reached Vera Cruz, joined Gen. Scott, and was engaged at Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec and Molino del Rey, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. In one of the battles of the valley of Mexico, while leading on his brigade at night and amid torrents of rain, his horse fell with him on the rocks, crushing him, and he was taken up for dead; but he revived, mounted his horse, and went through the battle. He was, however, prevented by the injuries thus received from engaging further in the operations of the army.

Gen. Pierce is the son of a soldier of the Revolution, who bore arms in the battle of Bunker's Hill; and his whole career has shown that he has inherited the lofty patriotism and stern gallantry of his father. He has served his country with singular fidelity both in the council and in the field, and has proved himself, on all occasions, fully equal to the duties and responsibilities which he has been called to assume. He is emphatically the man of the people, sound upon all issues, and especially so in relation to State rights, the Union, and the question of Slavery. He will be elected. That thundering sound which went up in Convention from seven hundred Delegates, announcing his nomination, and proclaiming him the chosen standard-bearer of our glorious cause, is of itself an auspicious omen of his triumph; but the voices which thus named him at Baltimore have already found sanction in myriads of hearts, and the masses of the party everywhere have recognized him as their champion and leader, and will bear him forward to a victory not less brilliant than that which crowned that inflexible and lamented patriot, James K. Polk.

Of Col. WILLIAM R. KING it is scarcely necessary that we should say anything to North Carolina readers. He is well known here, for he is a native of the State, and has served a portion of our people in the Congress of the United States. Alabama, from the beginning of her existence as a State, has bestowed upon Col. King her highest honors; and on no occasion has he lost, in the slightest degree, the confidence of the people of that State or of the Democracy of the Union. Col. King is at present presiding officer of the Senate, to which place he was unanimously called on the death of Gen. Taylor.

The ticket thus presented will rally the whole Democratic party in all the States; and its success at the polls in November next, will at once be a pledge of retrenchment and reform in the government, and of safety to the Union and the rights of the States.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We propose to send the Standard to subscribers for six months, at \$1 for the Weekly, and \$2 for the Semi-Weekly, in advance. This period will embrace the campaign for Governor, President, and also the proceedings of the Legislature, which is to meet in October next.

We appeal to our friends in all parts of the State, to circulate the documents. Now is the time to lay facts before the people. If we would succeed we must work—we must make sacrifices of time and labor for the cause. No valuable result was ever achieved without effort. Send in the names.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We publish below, with pride and pleasure, the Resolutions adopted by the late Democratic National Convention:

Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism under whatever name of form, which seeks to palmy the will of the constituent and which constitutes no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, Therefore, That entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrine and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert, before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely, from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion of the country at the expense of another; and that the government has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that the belief, that an institution of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in other financial matters, have demonstrated that such issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from the funds of the States, and that all efforts for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the policy of the Democratic party, and that all efforts to the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and embraces the whole subject of the agitation of slavery in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor in the States, as being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of slavery in any form, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as an expedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvement.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and will carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

Resolved, That the War with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally or physically, coward or desert, have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under Republican Institutions, and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which has manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the old world, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

These Resolutions embody the old Jeffersonian principles—the principles of Jackson and Polk, which have received time and again the sanction of the American people. There they are, in language so plain, so direct that no one can misunderstand or misinterpret them. The Resolutions on Slavery are not only pointed and full, but conclusive. The fugitive-slave law has been endorsed, (as we predicted it would be,) in so many words; and the great Democratic party of the Union stands pledged to resist all attempts whether in Congress or out of it, to revise the Slavery agitation. What more could be asked?

Here is a platform upon which every friend of the Union, of the rights of the States, and of genuine Republicanism can safely stand. FRANKLIN PIERCE and WILLIAM R. KING are there, and the Democracy are rallying, by hundreds of thousands, around them. It is a platform broad enough for all, and there is not a rotten plank in it. It is composed, from first to last, of real, old-fashioned hickory. Here, then, we stand; and from this point in November next we expect to hail the Democratic flag with victory blazing on all its folds.

AT HOME AGAIN.

We are again at our post, with increased enthusiasm for our principles and our cause, and with a stronger purpose, if possible, to devote all our energies to the important work before us. We witnessed much, very much at Baltimore to confirm us in our opinion of the soundness of the Northern Democracy on questions of Slavery; and we can now say to our friends, as the result of personal observation and experience, that we believe the fate of the Union and the perpetuity of the rights of the States, as well as the safety of the slave institution, are mainly dependent upon the unity, the success, and the permanent re-establishment of the Democratic party of the country. We know that many of the Delegates from the free States in Convention, were anxious that the fugitive-slave law should be endorsed; and in private conversation they gave as a reason for this feeling, first, that this law was a part of the Constitution, and the slaveholding States were therefore entitled to it as a matter of simple justice; and secondly, having fought down the Free-soilers and Abolitionists upon this issue at home, they desired an approval of their course by the assembled Democracy of the whole country. The rejection of Rantoul, as a contestant for a seat from Massachusetts, is another evidence of the soundness of the Convention on this question. But we lack space to enlarge upon these points at this time. We shall take them up hereafter.

We tender our sincere thanks to those friends who so ably occupied our place during our absence.

A large portion of this paper is necessarily devoted to the action of the Baltimore Convention; but in our next and subsequent numbers we expect to go some length into State politics. We are determined that DAVID S. REID, the champion of popular rights and one of the best Governors the State has ever had, shall be fully vindicated and sustained by an array of facts in his behalf against the false charges of the opposition; and that John Kerr and his demagogism shall be thoroughly exposed. This work, begun by our friends during our absence, shall be continued; and all we ask is, fair play and a full hearing.

MR. DOBBIN—THE CONVENTION.

The last Petersburg Democrat pays the following high compliment to the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of this State:

"MR. DOBBIN'S SPEECH. We see it stated in some of the papers, that Mr. McKee, of N. C., in giving the vote of that State, delivered a speech in behalf of Gen. Pierce. It was the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of Fayetteville, who announced the vote of North Carolina, and at the same time spoke in favor of Gen. Pierce's nomination. This speech of Mr. Dobbin's was decidedly the best speech made in the Convention. It was made at a critical moment—it was exactly to the purpose, it was eloquent and stirring. In our opinion, it contributed more to the nomination of Gen. Pierce than all other causes combined. It created an enthusiasm for him which spread like fire throughout the Southern Delegations."

There were some thirty or forty Delegates in attendance from this State at Baltimore. We shall give their names as soon as the official proceedings are published.

North Carolina occupied a high position in the Convention. Gen. Saunders was called to preside as Chairman *pro tem.*; and he performed his difficult duties in the best manner. Mr. Dobbin acted as spokesman of the Delegation; and we have no hesitation in declaring that no man in the Convention was listened to with more attention or respect, and certainly no one spoke with more effect, for as the Petersburg Democrat well remarks, his speech made in casting the vote of North Carolina for Gen. Pierce "contributed more to his nomination than all other causes combined."

Mr. McKee acted on the Committee on Organization, Mr. Dick on the Committee on Organization, Mr. Rencher on the Committee on Credentials; and Mr. Edwards was a Vice President, and Mr. Dewey, of Craven, a Secretary. Mr. Winslow was appointed one of the National Executive Committee.

GOV. REID AT FAYETTEVILLE.

A friend writes us from Fayetteville, under date June 7th, as follows:

"I hasten to inform you, just before the mail closes, that the citizens of Fayetteville have listened to-day, for six hours, to the discussion between Reid and King; and I have the satisfaction of saying that David S. Reid, the champion of Free Suffrage, has fully met the expectations of his friends, and come off victorious in the discussion, defeating his opponent at every point and upon every issue. I, as a Democrat, am proud of him as a leader, and I assure you this is the sentiment of every Democrat who heard the discussion. Gov. Reid is a plain, modest man, unassuming in his demeanor, and his countenance indicates that he is a pure and spotless man, if there is one on earth. I tell you the Democrats are proud of their candidate, and Cumberland, in August next, will sustain him by a handsome majority."

Mr. Kerr's speech consisted of mere flourishes and funny words, for the boys to hurrah over and laugh at. He found it impossible to answer Gov. Reid's arguments, and so to make up the deficiency he had to do something for the amusement of the crowd.

Every Democrat who heard the discussion to-day, is a stronger Reid man than he ever was before.

To-night Gov. Reid will meet his friends in the Fayetteville Hall, for the purpose of spending a few hours in social intercourse."

The Baltimore Sun, a neutral paper, takes the following notice of the Democratic nominees:

"Without reference to the two-thirds rule, a word or two on the nature of these proceedings may not be inappropriate. We can but think the effect of such a result as the convention has brought out, eminently salutary in some respects. Its tendency is clearly to prove to the public mind that no mere official distinction, no official service, no devotion to duty, constitute in themselves a patent to the honors of the republic. For these things, every man receives a pecuniary equivalent. But it proves further that any man who does faithfully discharge his duty to the public in high official service, however comparatively obscure may be his name or position, may, at a proper time and under favorable circumstances, be called to assume the responsibility and put on the honors of the Presidency of the United States. A feature of rigid impartiality is evolved in this thing peculiar to our institutions; and one which most commends itself to the admiration of all who can prevail in society, subject only to distinction of position by fidelity in public service and personal worth of character."

We feel quite at liberty to congratulate the Democratic party upon the "selection of their candidates. Of course we need add nothing as an inducement to do the best that can be done to elect them."

ADVANCE IN COTTON. By the arrival of the Steam-er America, we hear of an advance in Cotton in Liverpool. The sales of the week had reached 105,000 bales, and better qualities had slightly advanced. The market was steady.

ENTHUSIASM FOR PIERCE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 5th. The news of Pierce's nomination has given great joy to his friends in this city. They are now firing salutes and ringing bells in his honor.

ROME, N. Y., June 4. The democracy are on an immense scale to rally the nomination of Pierce. Speeches are being made, guns fired, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 6. The Democracy here express great satisfaction at the nomination, Mr. Pierce being well known and much esteemed. The Hunk-ers keep shabby, but soon hope to be better.

RICHMOND, June 6. The nominations, especially that of King, are well received. Virginia having at last, he is hailed by the Democracy as the Virginia candidate.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 6. Dispatches have been received from most of our delegates, declaring their satisfaction at the nomination, vouching for Pierce as a good man, and true to the South. Both nominations have been favorably received in this vicinity.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 6. The nomination of Pierce and King are entirely acceptable to the Democracy of this section. Our delegates—Northern men with Southern "Union" principles.

CHARLOTTE, June 6. The nomination of Pierce was received here with great surprise, accompanied by inquiries as to who he was. Dispatches from a number of prominent Southern delegates speak of him as a firm friend of the South, and true to the Union and the Constitution. He will undoubtedly receive the vote of the Palmetto State.

BOSTON, June 6. Col. Barnes, late United States Marshal, and personal friend of Gen. Pierce, on hearing of his nomination, at once started with the tidings, and met the General at Cambridge. He manifested great surprise, and intimated that he thought it might be a hoax. About a hundred personal and political friends called at the Tremont, and congratulated the General, and in order not to be molested, the General gave all hands the slip by quietly taking up his quarters at Cambridge. For the present he declines meeting his fellow-citizens publicly. He has also declined a public reception at Concord, N. H. Mrs. Pierce telegraphed a dispatch received to-day. Mr. Pierce is in him, and in delicate health. He goes to Northampton on his account, where he will remain a few days.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7. The news of the nomination of Franklin Pierce, for President, and Wm. R. King, for Vice President, by the National Democratic Convention, was received here on Saturday, by telegraph, and full proceedings of the Convention published in the Sunday's Picayune.

The nominations have been well received by the democracy, and gave rise to much excitement and great rejoicings. A salute of one hundred guns has been fired in Jackson Square, in honor of the nominations.

The intelligence was also received in Mobile, Montgomery, and other places, where similar demonstrations were made. All seem to respond with good cheer to the nominations.

ALBANY, June 7th. The democracy fired two hundred guns on Saturday afternoon, in honor of the nomination of Pierce and King, as their candidate for the Presidency. They also illuminated the city with bonfires amid their rejoicings. The nomination appears to be well received here.

PITTSBURG, June 7. The Democrats held a ratification meeting here to-night, in the Supreme Court room, which was well filled on the occasion. Wm. Winslow presided and delivered the address. James B. Snowden, W. W. Irwin, F. C. Saunders, and others. Resolutions